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Degree for which thesis was presented — Grade pour lequel cette thèse fut présentée

M. A

Year this degree conferred — Année d'obtention de ce grade

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THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

THE VERBAL PREFIX ZA- IN UKRAINIAN

by

© ANDREW TURZANSKY

A THESIS

SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH

IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE

OF MASTER OF ARTS

IN

UKRAINIAN

DEPARTMENT OF SLAVIC LANGUAGES

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

FALL, 1980

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH

The undersigned certify that they have read, and recommend to the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, for acceptance, a thesis entitled The Verbal Prefix za- in Ukrainian submitted by Andrew Turzanksy in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in Ukrainian.

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ABSTRACT

The subject of verbal prefixation is not explored in much detail in Ukrainian language courses. If it is discussed, it is with respect to morphologically-related aspectual pairs. The reason for this neglect is its complexity.

Matvijas and Il'in represent two extremes in the discussion of the subject. The former provides strict categories and examples out of context; the latter, a comprehensive analysis, with examples in context, but the entire material being much too complicated for the average language student. Both, however, are useful in demonstrating shortcomings of approach. A compromise between the two provides a workable model.

An analysis of the prefix za- based upon the work of Matvijas and Il'in demonstrates the complexity of the subject and confirms the difficulty encountered in approaching the teaching of the subject.

Without broaching the subject of lexical functions as opposed to pure grammatical functions, it can be demonstrated that the shift in meaning involved in prefixation may range from minimal to extreme, and that the given context is all important in determining the actual meaning of a prefixed verb. Moreover, as is shown here, a workable method can be

employed in the teaching of verbal prefixation in a standard three to four year language program. Upon its completion, an adequate knowledge of prefixation will be achieved.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Бажан	-	Бажан, М.П.
Барв.	-	Барвінок, Ганна
Вас.	-	Васильченко, С.В.
Вирган	-	Вирган, І.О.
Вільде	-	Вільде, Ірина
Вовчок	-	Вовчок, Марко
Гл.	-	Глібов, Л.І.
Головко	-	Головко, А.В.
Гончар	-	Гончар, О.Т.
Гр.	-	Грінченко, Б.Д.
Граб.	-	Грабовський, П.А.
Греб.	-	Гребінка, Є.П.
Григ.	-	Григоренко, Ґрицько
Гур.	-	Гуреїв, О.І.
Дмит.	-	Дмитерко, Л.Д.
Довж.	-	Довженко, О.П.
Досв.	-	Досвітний, Олесь
Жур.	-	Журахович, С.М.
Забашта	-	Забашта, Л.В.
Зеров	-	Зеров, М.К.
Ірчан	-	Ірчан, Мирослав
Кач.	-	Качура, Я.Д.
Кв.-Осн.	-	Квітка-Основ'яненко, Г.Ф.
Коб.	-	Кобилянська, О.Ю.
Кобр.	-	Кобринська, Н.І.
Ков.	-	Ковалів, С.М.
Козл.	-	Козланюк, П.С.
Коп.	-	Копиленко, О.І.
Кос.	-	Косинка, Г.М.
Котл.	-	Котляревський, І.П.
Коцюб.	-	Коцюбинський, М.М.
Криж.	-	Крижанівський, С.А.
Крим.	-	Кримський, А.Ю.
Кроп.	-	Кропивницький, М.Л.
Кучер	-	Кучер, В.С.
Мак.	-	Маковей, О.С.
Манж.	-	Манжура, І.І.
Март.	-	Мартович, Л.С.
Мик.	-	Микитенко, І.К.
Мирний	-	Мирний, Панас
Мур.	-	Муратов, І.Л.
Н.-Лев.	-	Нечуй-Левицький, І.С.
Номис	-	Номис, М.
Панч	-	Панч, П.Й.
Перв.	-	Первомайський, Л.С.
Пісні та романси...	-	Пісні та романси українських поетів в двох томах
Речм.	-	Речмедін, В.О.

Рильський – Рильський, М.Т.
Руд. – Руденко, М.Д.
Рудан. – Руданський, С.В.
Скл. – Скляренко, І.Ю.
Сміл. – Смілянський, Л.І.
Смолич – Смолич, Ю.К.
Стельмах – Стельмах, М.П.
Стеф. – Стефаник, В.С.
Стор. – Стороженко, О.П.
Тич. – Тичина, П.Г.
Ткач – Ткач, Д.В.
Томч. – Томчаній, М.І.
Тулуб – Тулуб, З.П.
Л. Укр. – Леся Українка
Укр. ... думи... – Українські народні думи та історичні пісні
Укр. ... казки, легенди – Українські народні казки, легенди, анекдоти
Укр. лір. пісні – Українські народні ліричні пісні
Укр. присл. – Українські народні прислів'я та приказки
Фр. – Франко, І.
Хижняк – Хижняк, А.Ф.
Чорн. – Чорнобривець, С.А.
Шевч. – Шевченко, Т.Г.
Шиян – Шиян, А.І.
Шовк. – Шовкопляс, Ю.Ю.
Ю. Янов. – Яновський, Ю.І.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

morphologically-related pairs - pairs of verbs having the same root morpheme, but not necessarily having the same meaning

lexical function - a change in meaning of the root morpheme

grammatical function - a change in aspect

pure aspectual pairs - pairs of verbs - one imperfective, one perfective, with identical meaning

CHAPTER I

Introduction

Ukrainian, not unlike other Slavic languages, widely uses verbal prefixation as a method of word-formation. In his book "Aspectual Usage in Russian", for example, A.B. Murphy states: "Generally speaking all prefixes change the meaning of the verb; in some cases only a slight shift in meaning is felt, in others the change is drastically sharp."[1] This, while being true for Russian, also applies equally to Ukrainian.

Verbal prefixes in Ukrainian can be generally divided into two categories: a) prefixes with grammatical function, and b) prefixes with lexical-semantic function.[2] The former category changes the aspect of the verb with little if any change in meaning:

Imperfective	Perfective	Meaning of both forms
ігнорувати	зігнорувати	to ignore
компрометувати	скомпрометувати	to compromise
маневрувати	зманеврувати	to manoeuvre[3]

The latter category not only changes the aspect of the verb, but also the meaning of the unprefixed form. Prefixes with lexical-semantic functions can be divided into four

---

[1] A.B. Murphy, Aspectual Usage in Russian (Oxford: Pergamon Press, 1965), p. 10.

[2] V.M. Rusanivs'kyj, Sučasna ukrajins'ka literaturna mova, Morfolohija (Kiev: Naukova Dumka, 1969), p. 309.

[3] Ibid., p. 309.

categories:[4] a) those representing an element of time; b) those representing quantitative meaning; c) those representing a spatial meaning; and d) those representing an action directed on to some object. These can, respectively, be described and exemplified as follows:

a) Prefixes of the time element represent borders of time and/or the duration of the process:

Imperfective	Meaning	Perfective	Meaning
кричати	to shout	закричати	to shout out
		докричати	to shout to a certain point in time
		відкричати	to shout back

b) verbs with the prefix по- and serve a distributive function comprise the quantitative group:

Imperfective	Meaning	Perfective	Meaning
звикати	to be accustomed	позвикати	to become accustomed to one thing after another
кидати	to throw	покидати	to scatter
одержувати	to receive	поодержувати	to receive one after the other
щезати	to vanish	пощезати	to disappear one after the other

c) those with spatial meaning, represent motion directed to or from the interior or motion along or around a certain object or goal:

Imperfective	Meaning	Perfective	Meaning
іти	to go	увійти - війти	to enter
		дійти	to arrive
		підійти	to approach
		відійти	to walk away

---

[4] V.M. Rusanivs'kyj, Sučasna ... mova, pp. 309-310.

d) the final category of directing the action onto an object:

Imperfective	Meaning	Perfective	Meaning
бризкати	to spray	оббризкати	to besprinkle
валити	to demolish, heap	обвалити	to crumble, heap round
міряти	to measure	обміряти	to make a complete measure[5]

Verbal prefixation in Ukrainian is extremely complex. Most grammars, while acknowledging the complexity of the subject, do very little to illustrate the variety of meanings a verb can acquire when joined with a prefix. At best wide categories are presented with examples taken out of context.[6]

The complexity of verbal prefixation stems from the fact that the final meaning of the verb depends not only upon the meaning of the unprefixed root but also upon suffixation and further upon the context in which the verb is used. Isolated examples simply do not suffice. It is necessary therefore to see the verb as it appears in every given context.

---

[5]V.M. Rusanivs'kyj, Sučasna ... mova, pp. 309-310.

[6]M.A. Žovtobrjux, B.M. Kulyk, Kurs sučasnoji ukrajins'koji literaturnoji movy, 1 častyna (Kiev: Radjans'ka škola, 1959), pp. 348-352; M.P. Ivčenko, Sučasna ukrajins'ka literaturna mova (Kiev: Kyjivs'kyj Universytet, 1962), pp. 403-406; O.M. Parxomenko, Ukrajins'ka mova častyna I (Kiev: Radjans'ka škola, 1961), pp. 136-138; O.T. Volox, M.T. Čemerysov, Je.I. Černov, Sučasna ukrajins'ka literaturna mova (Kiev: Vyšča škola, 1976), pp. 206-207; V.H. Petik, Sučasna ukrajins'ka mova (Kiev: Vyšča škola, 1974), p. 230; V.H. Petik, Sučasna ukrajins'ka literaturna mova (Kiev: Vyšča škola, 1975), pp. 267-269; A.P. Meduševs'kyj, Vykladannja fonetyky i morfolohiji ukrajins'koji movy u vos'myričnij školi (Kiev: Radjans'ka škola, 1962), pp. 268-269; Oleksa Synjavs'kyj,

The aim of this thesis is to demonstrate the complexity of this subject and to demonstrate that "clear-cut" categories are inadequate for its examination. This will be done in chapters ii-viii. The method for this purpose was to examine one very productive verbal prefix, the prefix za-[7] and attempt to compile as many meanings and functions thereof as possible. From the length and complexity of the exposition of this one prefix, the general overall complexity of verb-prefixation in Ukrainian may be inferred.

In lieu of a discussion of this obvious conclusion, we give in chapter x of this thesis some suggestions as to an approach for the teaching the subject of verbal prefixation.

Of all the grammars examined, Matvijas[8] and the book by Il'in[9] proved the most useful; the two are however very far apart in method. Matvijas simply lists the following "clear-cut" categories.[10]

Normy ukrajins'koji literaturnoji movy (State College Pa., 1967), pp. 138-146; P.K. Kovaliv, Ukrajins'ka mova (New York: Shevchenko Scientific Society Inc., 1966), pp. 81-87.

[7]M.A. Žovtobrjux, Slovotvir sučasnoji ukrajins'koji literaturnoji movy (Kiev: Naukova Dumka, 1979), p. 256.

[8]I.A. Matvijas, Kurs sučasnoji ukrajins'koji literaturnoji movy (Kiev: Radjans'ka škola, 1962).

[9]V.S. Il'in, Prefiksy v sučasnij ukrajins'kij movi (Kiev: Akademija nauk ukrajins'koji RSR, 1953).

[10]I.A. Matvijas, Kurs ... movy, p. 146.

a) representing the moment of the outset of the action:

	(Imperfective)	Perfective
заговорити	to speak	to begin to speak
зашуміти	to make noise	to start making noise
запищати	to squeak	to begin to squeak
застогнати	to moan	to begin to moan
заграти	to play	to begin to play
затанцювати	to dance	to begin to dance
замахати	to wave	to begin to wave

b) representing an action enveloping an object:

загарбати	to seize	to seize; to occupy
закупити	to buy	to buy out
запорошити	to dust	to cover in dust
замазати	to soil	to smear

c) representing the external expansion of the action along the object:

заступити	-------	to shade, to shield
затулити	to snuggle	to shield
закрити	to cover	to cover up
зарити	to dig, to hollow out	to bury, to inter
замурувати	to lay bricks	to immure

d) representing the action directed to the interior or beyond the boundaries of the object:

забігти	to run	to run in
залетіти	to fly	to fly in
зайти	to go	to enter
занести	to carry	to carry in
загнати	to drive	to drive in
запхати	to push	to push in
заплисти	to swim to drift	to swim in

e) representing the excessiveness of the action:

засидітись	to overstay
забалакатись	to talk too long
зачитатись	to lose track of time through reading
захопитись	to be enthrawled
забрехатись	to become enmeshed in one's own lies

Il'in on the other hand has gone to extreme lengths to inform the reader about the complexity of verbal prefixation, but in so doing overwhelms the reader by his presentation. In it, Il'in compiles a comprehensive study of verbal prefixation, and demonstrates that the above-mentioned categories do not suffice because context is extremely important in determining the actual meaning or nuance the prefixed verb acquires.

The point of departure in this study was the information provided by Matvijas with expansion of each category on the basis of the material presented by Il'in. Il'in provides the reader with no clear-cut categories, however, it is possible to extract approximately seventeen in his work on the prefix za-. These seventeen have been reduced to seven. Chapters ii-viii have been organized according to semantic category for the sake of simplicity. Due to the complexity of the subject, however, it will become evident that often one category overlaps another. All examples have been taken from Volume III of Slovnyk ukrajins'koji movy, and in turn, were taken from works of Ukrainian literature. Some examples may not be common to all speakers. Translations are by the present author.

CHAPTER II

Commencement or Outset of an Action

i. The commencement, or outset of an action, represented by the unprefixed verb:

зашипіти: В печі щось бухнуло, зашипіло, засичало. То збігав куліш (Коцюб., I, I955, I5).

Something burst in the oven and started to hiss. It was the gruel boiling over.

заридати: А то б зарані Гарненько з лиха б напились, а потім з жалю заридали (Шевч., II, I963, 227).

Early in the morning, they would overindulge in drink because of their distress and later they would start sobbing from grief.

заговорити: Коли він зайде, то все щось заговорить до тітки, зажартує (Кобр., Вибр., I954, I92).

Whenever he drops by, he always strikes up a conversation with his aunt; he always starts to joke with her.

засвистіти: Гнат, вийшовши на ганок, тонко засвистів (Мур., Бук., повість, I959, I08).

Hnat, having walked out onto the porch, whistled sharply.

ii. At times, an additional nuance may be found in aspectual representation of the commencement of an action. This nuance is one of continuity and is usually encountered in verbs representing "state." The original representation of commencement may be obscured:

занудити: А далі сіла [Дидона] на порозі, Аж занудило їй, небозі, І не встояла на ногах (Котл., I, I952, 84).

Dydona sat down on the porch because she became nauseated and could no longer stand on her feet.

закрасувати: Чарівничою маною Закрасує мир весною (Граб., I, I959, 36I).

The world is being beautified by spring's enchanting trance.

затягати: (затягти) Дівчата затягли пісню. Вони співали так гарно, що у Терезки мурашки пішли спиною (Томч., Готель., I960, 249).

The girls started to sing. They sang so well that Terezka had a tingling sensation down her back.

iii. Verbs which already express an action of a continuous nature, when joined with the prefix "за-", may, in addition to the meaning of the commencement of the action, acquire an additional nuance, i.e. that of assiduousness of realization:

засперечатися: [Люба:] Ваню! Це неможливо. Там таке робиться. Засперечались про дружбу, а самі мало не б'ються (Мик., I, I957, 46I).

"Vanju! What is happening there. They got into an argument over friendship and are just about fighting with each other."

закрутити: - Бач, як закрутив носом! Видно не дуже до смаку прийшлась йому мужецька аритметика! -- казали, сміючись, люди (Вас., I, I959, 70).

-- "See how he's turned up his nose! It would appear that the husband's arithmetic does not appeal to him," -- said the people laughing.

CHAPTER III

External Expansion of the Action

When the prefix "za-" is joined with transitive verbs, it serves to represent the degree and method by which the action is expanded to encompass the object or to establish itself onto the object. With intransitive verbs, it represents the relationship of the action with its subject. The relationships are varied in character and often depend not only upon the unprefixed verb, but also upon the context within which the verb is used.

i. To expand the action along the surface:

запорошити: Сніг шапкою наліг йому на голову, запорошив усю постать (Л. Укр., III, I952, 268).

The snow, like a hat, lay upon his head, until it covered his entire stature.

засівати: Хто мав який-небудь шматочок свого поля, сяк-так його шкрябав, засівав (Мирний, IV, I995, 240).

Whoever had his own piece of field, somehow plowed it and sowed the seeds.

- compare the following intransitive constructions:

зарости: Цвинтар заріс черешником да зіллям трохи не в пояс (Вовчок, I, I955, 70).

The cemetery became overgrown with stalks and weeds that were almost waist-high.

заквітчуватися: Здавалося, після такої осені груша ніколи вже не зацвіте, всохне. Але навесні вона, всім на диво, заквітчувалась і стояла.., наче велентенський букет (Томч., Готель., I960, 50).

It appeared, that after such a fall, the pear-tree would usually dry up and never

blossom; but in the spring, to everyone's amazement, it beautified itself with blossoms and stood there like a Valentine bouquet.

At times the expansion of the action may appear to be moving from the interior to the exterior:

засіватися: - Та й гарний же Василь! -- думала Марина, -- щоки повні, як у дитини, брови тонкі, очі карі, чорний вус тільки що засівається (Н. - Лев., I, I956, 8I).

- "Boy that Vasyl' is good-looking --", thought Maryna, -- his cheeks are full, like a child's, his brows are thin, his eyes are brown and his black moustache is just starting to grow.

ii. To represent the total envelopment of the object by the action or to extend the action across the entire surface:

закутатися: Мужик закутався у кожух, А тут метіль (Фр., X, I954, 3I5).

The muzhyk wrapped himself up in a fur and outside the snow is blowing.

замотатися: Тихенько забриніла павутина; чорна муха замоталася в ту сітку, стала сіпатись пищать (Фр., XI, I952, I98).

The cobweb rang quietly. The black fly entangled itself in that net, and started to tug and to squeak.

загортати: Вона ледве протиснулась крізь натовп -- в новому цупкому кожусі, яким загортала дитину (Коцюб., II, I955, I82).

She barely managed to push through the crowd -- in her new sturdy fur, in which she wrapped her child.

загороди́ти: Рот не город -- не загородиш (Номис. I884, No. 6990).

A mouth isn't a garden -- you can't fence it in!

In representing external envelopment, the meaning of the

prefix "за-" may at times approach the meaning of the prefix "о- (об-)":

<u>захопити</u>: Справа і зліва, скільки оком захопиш, чорніли свіжою ріллею зорані на зяблю гори (Коцюб., I, I955, 96).

To the right and to the left, as much as your eye can grasp, the ploughed mountains was black with fresh tillage.

<u>замотувати</u>: Все тісніше замотував [лікар] гарячі боцманові груди білою ватою й марлею (Кучер, Голод, I96I, I33).

The doctor wrapped the boatswain's hot chest more tightly with white cotton-batting and gauze.

iii. To remove the object from a particular surface or environment:

<u>загарбати</u>: У всякого своя доля І свій шлях широкий: Той мурує, той руйнує, Той неситим оком -- За край світа зазирає, Чи нема країни, Щоб загарбать (Шевч., I, I95I, 239).

Each has his own fate, his own wide road to travel: one builds, one destroys, one peers into the world with his hungry eye -- is there not a country to usurp?

<u>захоплювати</u>: Були часи, коли Новому Риму -- Візантії щастило захоплювати в Європі, Азії, Єгипті великі простори землі (Скл., Святослав, I959, I44).

There were times when the new Rome, Byzantine, was fortunate to occupy wide regions, including lands in Europe, Asia, and Egypt.

iv. To Envelope the action in an abstract sense:

<u>захоплювати</u>: Радість потроху захоплювала Данила (Коп., Лейтенанти, I947, I47).

Little by little, Danylo was being overcome by joy.

запанувати: Професор не знав, чи піддаватися своїому [своєму] гнівові.., чи запанувати над собою і обернути все в жарт (Крим., А. Лаговський, I, II, I905, I90).

The professor didn't know if he should succumb to his anger, or take control of himself and turn everything into a joke.

засміяти: Коли б я схотів винести ту одежу, на торг, де продають одежу гарні кравці, то мене б засміяли, що я таке пошив, і ніхто не купив би мого шитва (Коцюб., III, I956, 277).

If I wanted to take those clothes to the auction, where the fine tailors sell their goods, then they'd laugh me down because I sewed such goods and no one would buy my work.

v. The use of the prefix "za-" to represent complete saturation by the action:

замерзати: Нам нелегко було. Може, іншим не знать поколінням, Як у школі в мороз замерзає чорнило на лід (Забашта, Квіт., I960, 44).

It wasn't easy for us. Maybe other generations won't know, how, during the winter in school, the ink would freeze into ice.

замулити: - Нагадай мені, аби я не малім ланку під «сусіднім» лісом викопав сими днями шанець. Я посію там гречку, і як прийдуть дощі, аби мені не замулили гречки (Коб., II, I956, I43).

"Remind me to dig a trench one of these days, on the small field next to the neighbouring forest. I'll plant some buckwheat there and when the rains come, it won't be silted over."

затруїти: Душно в хаті. Гас у лампі блима, Чадом всю кімнату затруїв... (Перв., II, I958, 275).

It's hot in the house. The gas is flickering in the lamp. The entire room is poisoned by the fumes.

закропити: - Закропи душу ягідками, ковалиха дала (Коцюб., II, I955, 24).

Satisfy your soul with the berries which the smith's wife gave.

vi. Action directed to fill a certain space (usually filled by the indirect object):

завалити: [Лісовик:] Я на бороду заклявся, що дядько Лев і вся його рідна повік безпечні будуть в сьому лісі. [Русалка:] Овва! А батько мій їх всіх потопить! [Лісовик:] Нехай не важиться! Бо завалю все озеро гнилим торішнім листом! (Л. Укр., III, I952, I95).

[Licovyk:] "I swear that uncle Lev and his entire family will forever live safely in this forest." [Rusalka:] "Oh! My father will drown them all!" [Licovyk:] "He better not even try! I'll fill the entire lake with last year's rotten leaves!"

засипати: Засипало криниченьку Та жовтим піском (Укр. лір. пісні, I958, 300).

The well was being filled with yellow sand.

vii. To indicate direction of the action:

закривати: А туман, неначе ворог, Закриває море І хмароньку рожевую (Шевч., II, I953, I78).

The fog, like the enemy, is covering up the sea and the pink cloud.

загортати: Онук Василько приглядався, як дід дбайливо загортав портрет у нову мамину хустку (Козл., Весн. шум, I952, 46).

Grandson Vasyl'ko watched closely as grandfather carefully wrapped the portrait in mother's new kerchief.

затопити; затоптати: Затоплю недолю Дрібними сльозами, Затопчу неволю Босими ногами! (Шевч., I, I95I, 36).

I will drown my misfortune with fine tears; I will stamp out my captivity with bare feet.

CHAPTER IV

Direction of the Action

The function of the prefix "za-" in directing the action is, one of the largest categories in this examination.

1. Action directed to the inside, interior, or within the borders of something; normally represented in conjunction with a prepositional construction:

заглядати: Шукайте ... трусіть скрізь! - гукає голова соцьким... Соцькі кинулись по всіх кутках, заглядали під піч, під піл (Мирний, I, I949, 290).

"Search ... shake everything up!" said the chairman to the sotski. They immediately searched every corner (left no stone unturned), peered under the oven, under the ashes.

зазирнути: Зазирнув [Іванко] у казан і побачив, що там нічого немає (Укр. ... казки, легенди ..., I957, I08).

Ivanko peered into the cauldron and saw there was nothing in it.

- At times, this nuance may approach a meaning of completion of the action, directed to the inside of the borders of an object. It may even come in contact with that object. This nuance depends upon the root of the verb and the object onto which or within the borders of which the action is directed.

закладати: Самі руки [Онисі] несамохіть рвали найкращі квітики й закладали за стрічки на голові, за коси (Н.-Лев., III, I956, 34).

His hands by themselves, as if involuntarily, picked the best flowers and placed them under the ribbons on her head, behind her braids.

заритися: Як Одіссей, натомленний блуканням По морю синьому, я - стомлений життям - Приліг під тінню сокора старого, Зарився в листя і забув про все (Рильський, I, I960, I55).

Just like Odysseus, exhausted from wandering around the blue sea, I'm tired with life. He laid himself down in the shade of the old popular, buried himself in the leaves and forgot about everything.

засувати: Баби ... сновигали, мов налякана птиця, тягли своє шмаття на вгороди, щось там закопували, щось засували в кущі (Панч., II, I956, 4I6).

The old women scurried about like frightened birds. They dragged their clothes into the garden. They buried something there; they pushed (hid) something in the bushes.

загрузти: Двері у халупці, що по вікна, загрузли у землю, відчинив сам Сашко (Мур., Свіже повітря ..., I962, I38).

Sashko himself opened the doors of the shack which had sunk into the ground up to its windows.

At times, depending upon context, the additional nuances disappear, leaving a clear representation of directing the action within the borders of something.

загнати: Дівчина аж усміхнулася, як вгледіла [хустку]. Швиденько загнала скот у загороду та до хустку мерщій (Головко, I, I957, I06).

The girl, having spotted the kerchief, smiled. She quickly drove the cattle into the corral and ran quickly for the kerchief.

ii. A separate sub-group is formed by verbs representing motion, which, with the prefix "za-", clearly express direction to the interior of, or within the borders of something. This destination is usually expressed by a prepositional phrase.

забігти: В село із лісу Вовк забіг... (Гл., Вибр., I95I, 5).

The wolf ran into the village from the forest.

заходити: От заходить у ворота Череда гладких корів (Вирган, В розп. літа, I959, 24).

There, entering the gates, is a herd of well-fed cattle.

заскочити: Служба не давала Шурці змоги заскочити додому довше, як на півгодини (Смолич., V, I959, II7).

The service didn't allow Shurets' to pop home for more than half an hour.

заїхати: Одної гарної днини заїхав тухольські гори боярин Тугар Вовк (Фр., VI, I95I, 40).

One nice day the boyar Tuhar Vowk drove into the Tukhols'ki mountains.

залучати: Хлопці збирали овець в отару, гнали в село. Там у царині, стрівали їх люди, й кожне своїх овець залучало додому (Мирний, I, I949, I54).

The boys gathered the sheep in a herd and drove them to the village. On the outskirts, they were met by people who drew their sheep and drove them home.

iii. From the representation of direction of the action to the interior or within definite borders, there often emerges a representation of restriction of the action, or a confinement of the action to a definite place. In such representations, the verb is always accompanied by a clear representation of the said place.

залягти: Аркадій замислився. Глибока зморшка залягла у нього між бровами (Коп., Земля..., I957, I3).

Arkadij went into deep thought. A deep wrinkle imbedded itself between his eyebrows.

засідати: Старці громадські йшли повагом із села один за одним і засідали на своїх місцях (Фр., VI, I95I, 34).

The community elders walked in deference from the village, one behind the other, and occupied their places (sat in their places).

- At times, with this given verb (засідати/засісти), depending upon context, the representation of location may become so weakened, that it may be replaced by a representation of continuity of state which accompanies the action:

засідати: Зоня ... по вечері засідала до книжки, точно, об одинадцятій ішла спати (Ков., Світ..., I960, 66).

After supper, Zonja sat down to her book. At 11:00 exactly, she went to bed.

засісти: Була у мене Пашкевичівна з своєю товаришкою, то не випадало при них засісти писати (Л. Укр., V, I956, I93).

Pashkevychivna was over with her friend and it didn't seem right to sit down to my writing.

- It should also be pointed out that this verb (засісти) may appear as a variant of the unprefixed form with no additional nuances.

засісти: Родина засіла до обіду (Мак., Вибр., I954, 280).
The family sat down to dinner.

iv. Under the heading of Direction there is a significant group, wherein the prefix "za-" combined with various roots, introduces a variety of nuances, many of which are often unclear.

The following is a closer examination of some such examples:

замахуватися: Воєвода замахується, хоче вдарити Іванка по правому плечу (Хижняк, Д. Галийцький, I958, I23).

Vojevoda winds up. He wants to hit Ivanko on the right shoulder.

замахнутися: Мотря замахнулася на неї деркачем (Н.-Лев., II, I956, 358).

Motrja wound up at her (threatened her) with her cane.

заміритися: Кайдаш ухопив кочергу й замірився на молодиць (Н.-Лев., II, I956, 297).

Kajdash grabbed the poker and held it up at the girls (threatened).

In the three preceding examples, we see that the prefix "za-" and the root represent a preparatory motion directed at the realization of yet another action.

- The following is uncommon usage of the verb "завдати":

завдати: Оповідала [Оришка] Христі, кого і коли на стайні били, ... кого у москалі завдали (Мирний, III, I954, 335).

Oryshka told Xrystja who was beaten in the barns and who was turned over to the Moskovites.

[Гомін:] Шандар! Шандар! Той що Миколу до криміналу завдав (Фр., IX, I952, I24).

Homin says: "Shandar! Shandar! He was the one who sent Mykola to prison."

- Князівна та закохалася в козака. А князь того не знав, бо якби знав, то і в темницю дочку завдав би (Гр., II, I963, 375).

The princess fell in love with the kozak. The prince didn't know about it, for if he did, he would have sent his daughter to the dungeon.

- In the preceding examples, apart from the formulation of a secondary meaning of the verb "daty", the prefixes "za-" and "v-" direct the subject to the interior.

The following example is closer to the contemporary usage of the verb, although the contextual relationship of

the root to that of the prefixed form tends to be obscured:

> Я ще не пробула й півмісяця в баронеси, а скільки прикрості завдала вона мені! (Л. Укр., III, I952, 523).
>
> I hadn't even spent half a month with the baroness but how she caused me to suffer! (what suffering she inflicted upon me).

- Here the transitive action of the root of the verb tends to be obscured. Compare a similar construction:

зазнати: Я теж зазнала великого розчарування в житті ... (Вільде, Сестри..., I958, 428).

I have also become greatly disillusioned in life (experienced great disillusionment).

The function of the prefix "za-" in representing the direction of the action emerges more clearly in verbs of the type: "просити, звати, кликати" which in themselves represent - "turning to someone." In verbs such as these, the nuance appears to be that of direction of motion from the centre onto the exterior, and, almost demands an answer to the motion from the exterior.

запросити: Жінка низько вклонилась гостеві і теплим голосом запросила в хату (Коп., Вибр., I953, 446).

The woman bowed graciously to the guest and invited him in a warm voice.

зазивати: Зазивала [Галючка] до себе подруг, іноді сама ходила до них (Кв.-Осн., II, I956, 358).

Haljuchka would call her friends over, or, at times, she would visit them herself.

закликати: Марина дівчат до себе на вечорниці закликає (Н.-Лев., I, I956, 96).

Maryna invites the girls over for a working party.

In representing action directed to the interior or within the borders of something, there may also be present an additional nuance. This, dependent upon context, may be a nuance of large expansion of the action, which is associated with a removal thereof (making distant).

завезти: Жінку поховав, дочку пан украв та завіз у Польщу (Мирний, V, 1955, 88).

He buried his wife. The master stole his daughter and took her off to Poland.

заїхати: Міжгір'я все вужчає і вужчає. Куди ж це ми заїхали? (Коцюб., II, 1956, 139).

The valley is becoming narrower and narrower. Where have we driven ourselves to?

забігти: Якби можна, крізь землю б провалилась або забігла куди, щоб і не дивитися на сього боярина (Кв.-Осн., II, 1956, 29).

If it was possible, we'd fall through the earth or run off to a place where we wouldn't have to set our eyes upon this boyar.

загнати: - Вчитель наш розумний пан був, ... та щось прошпетився й загнали його кудись од нас далеко ... (Коцюб., I, 1955, 297).

Our teacher was a smart man, but he transgressed in some way and they drove him off somewhere far away from us.

This particular nuance may be amplified to such an extent as to represent the expansion of the action beyond the borders of something as in space or time:

загнати: О така була мати в Андрія Любчика. Вона не тільки загнала передчасно в могилу свого чоловіка, а й перекрутила синове життя (Хижняк, Невгамовна, 1961, 158).

And that's the kind of mother Andrij Ljubchyk had. She not only drove her husband to his untimely death but also completely turned her son's life about.

Бояри, дружки, старости й гості співають, торжественно піднявиш в гору шаблі... Утікайте, вражі сини, бо буде вам горе! Заженемо вас, поганців, аж за синє море! (Н.-Лев., II, I956, 434).

The boyars, elders and guests all sing holding their swords high. "Run you devil's sons for you will encounter grief. We will drive you heathens all the way beyond the blue sea.

In a further development of this nuance, there emerges a clear representation, combining a verb and the prefix "za-", of an action which takes place on the other side of a border or within the borders of something. This oftentimes, is on the model of the function of the preposition "za".

заходити: Місяць ... за хмари заходить (Криж., Срібне весілля, I957, 28I).

The moon dips behind the clouds.

In constructions such as these, usually present is a "za + noun" type prepositional phrase, representing the particular border or boundary.

закочуватися: Сидів він суворій і тихий, дивився на сонце, що закочувалось за дахи боярських будинків (Скл., Святослав, I959, 68).

He sat there, grim and quiet, and watched the sun roll behind the roofs of the boyars' buildings.

застромити: Поруч стояв Цигуля - руки застромив за пояс (Головко, II, I957, 309).

Tsyhulja stood nearby. He shoved his hands behind his belt.

затикати: Василь затикає хустку кінчиком за пояс (Н.-Лев., II, I956, 429).

Vasyl' stuffs the end of the kerchief under his belt.

залити (залляти): - Ще вона мало натерпілася від тих панів, ще вони мало залляли їй сала за шкуру за часів панщизняних?! (Коцюб., I, I955, I02).

She has endured more than enough because of the masters; she has suffered more than enough torture during the feudal times (they have poured more than enough hot oil under her skin).

Depending upon context, the nuance of directing the action within the borders of something, maybe transformed to represent the actual borders of expansion of the action, that is, the end point of its realization.

забігти: Мов нитка простягнена вздовж рядів - так рівно ідуть коні, не забігають вперед (Хижняк, Д. Галицький, I958, 567).

Like a thread stretched out along rows, the horses go so straightly, not forestalling (bolting ahead).

From here emerges another secondary meaning, that of expansion of the action in front of the object.

заступити: Зненацька чиясь кремезна постать заступила старому світло (Тулуб., Людолови, I, I957, II3).

Suddenly, someone's well set (big) body (figure) blocked the old man's light.

заступити: - Вітре, вітре, солдатське щастя, заступи мене перед ворогом заметіллю своєю! (Довж., I, I958, 3I2).

O wind, oh soldiers fortune, protect (block) me from the enemy with your force.

A further development of this nuance results in a representation of the expansion of the action in front of the object resulting in a contact with it, or creating an obstruction between the object and its environment.

закривати: Осліплений незвичним світлом в'язень закриває очі руками (Л. Укр., II, I95I, I87).

Blinded by the unfamiliar light, the convict covers his eyes with his hands.

затулити: Василина затулила лице обома руками і почала плакати (Н.-Лев., II, I956, I56).

Vasylyna covered her face with her hands and started to cry.

зажмурити: Підійшов [Іван] до Змія та й каже: - Зажмур очі, бо коли я свистітиму, в тебе очі на лоба можуть повискакувати (Шиян, Іван - мужецький син, I953, 68).

Ivan approached Zmij and says: "Squint (cover) your eyes, for if I whistle, they may pop out onto your forehead."

затьмити: Хто сонце спроможеться ясне затьмити? (Зеров, Вибр., I966, 434).

Who dares to eclipse the bright sun?

It is possible that with the numerous variations of this nuance and with the appropriate function of the preposition "za" (заробити за когось; працювати за нього, etc.) that the function of the prefix "za-" is also related in constructions such as these:

заступити: Минули останні дні літа, їх заступила осінь (Гур., Наша молодість, I949, I05).

The final days of summer passed. Replacing them was fall.

заступати: Директор тяжко захворів. Виїхав недавно на лікування в Київ. Його заступає головний інженер товариш Голубенко (Руд., Вітер ..., I958, I30).

The director became seriously ill. He left not long ago, for treatment in Kiev. Replacing him was the chief engineer, comrade Holubenko.

Through the combination of the above nuance of substitution and with the meaning of price as a means of exchange

(represented by the preposition "za"), a corresponding function of the prefix "za-" is formulated in constructions such as these:

заставити: Вхопила Ганна свою новішу свитину, побігла до шинкарки, заставила за карбованця (Н.-Лев., I, I956, I04).

Hanna grabbed her newer coat and ran to the tavern and ensured her credit for a karbovanets'.

запродати: Зять називав тестя бажевільним та казав, що він запродавав душу нечистій силі (Коцюб., III, I956, I0).

He said his father-in-law was mad and that he had sold his soul to the devil.

v. Verbs, which in themselves represent a collision or contact, when joined with the prefix "za-", tend to intensify this nuance.

замотати: М'яке, тепле волосся розратувало Гната. Він узяв пасмо волосся, замотав його на руку й сіпнув. Олександра дико скрикнула (Коцюб., I, I955, 29).

The soft warm hair annoyed Hnat. He took a strand and wound it about his hand and tugged. Oleksandra shouted wildly.

зав'язувати: Вийняв [господар] ... хустку та почав нею зав'язувати скалічену руку (Фр., VI, I95I, I45).

The master took out a kerchief and started to wrap it around his injured hand.

заплутатися: Велика чорна корова заплуталася рогами в тоненьке гілля і люто робила собі серед нього дорогу (Кобр., Вібр., I954, I2I).

The big black cow entangled its horns in the thin branches and fiercely started to make a road for itself in between them.

When the relationship between the root and the prefixed form is obscured, we at times, find a secondary nuance, that of a secondary action.

зайняти: Чорна жура йшла крок у крок за ним [Іванікою] і зайняла його цілковито (Коб., II, I956, I09).

Step for step, the great grief walked with him and totally preoccupied him.

задиратися: - Я йому покажу, як зо мною задиратися! - гордо скрикнув барон (Фр., III, I950, I78).

"I'll show him how to pick a fight with me!" proudly shouted the baron.

заручити: [Деіфоб:] Ми заручили тебе оце тепер за Ономая, царя Лідійського (Л. Укр., II, I95I, 280).

We have bethrothed you to Onomas, the prince of Lidija.

In the following examples we have clear representation of contact:

замикати: Заперти було нічим хату; гаразд, що хоч до скрині замок є, а то ще й хату замикати (Мирний, III, I954, 35).

There was nothing with which to lock up the house. It's good that there's at least a lock for the trunk, much less to lock up the house.

замкнути: Петушек сховав свою рідину в шафу, замкнув її, а ключ поклав собі в кишеню (Шовк., Інженери, I956, I8).

Petushek hid his liquid in the shelf and locked it up. He put the key into his pocket.

замкнутися: Серце о. Нестора ще щільніше замкнулося перед тими людьми (Фр., VII, I95I, 7I).

Father Nestor's heart locked itself up even more tightly before those people.

The representation of an obstacle to the realization of the action is related to the nuance of contact.

запирати: Лет дух у грудях запирає (Фр., XIII, I954, I53).

The flight takes your breath away.
(Blocks your breath in your chest.)

Вітер виє - завиває, аж стогне спередсердя. Сліпить очі, запирає віддих (Ірчан, II, I958, 225).

The wind blows and blows. It moans from the heart. It blinds your eyes and blocks your breath.

затаїти: Христя аж дух затаїла, щоб не пропустити і слова, що про неї ... будуть казати (Мирний, III, I954, 79).

Xrystja even obstructed her breath so as not to let a word slip as to what they will be saying about her.

захлинутися: Мати захлинулася новою хвилею гніву і тому не могла звести голосу, щоб ще раз пробрати непокірну ... (Речм., Весн. грози, I96I, 82).

The mother choked on a new wave of anger and thus couldn't raise her voice to scold (reprimand) the disobedient one.

Related to the preceding is the change in route of the motion:

завернути: Чимало літ перевернулось. Води чимало утекло. І в хутір лихо завернуло, І сльоз чимало принесло (Шевч., I, I95I, 3I6).

Many years passed by, much water flowed (under the bridge). Misfortune turned into the bowery and with it, brought many tears.

A further variation of the preceding is the removal of something from its invironment:

забирати: На село ... йдуть походами нові експлоататори, опутують селянина довгами, забирають його хату, землю (Коцюб., III, I956, 37).

The new exploiters come to the village. They entangle the villager in debt and confiscate his house and land.

Оголосили землю в панів забирати (Головко, II, I957, 256).

The confiscation of the masters' lands was announced.

Finally there is yet another secondary nuance - envelopment by a definite action:

замурувати: - Посадили нас, - каже дід , - вісім чоловік у башту, понабивали на ноги залізні кайдани та ще й двері замурували (Стор., I, I957, I68).

"They put us," says the old man,"eight men into a tower, shackled our legs in irons and even immured the door (in bricks)."

засадити: Засадили [Хрущa] в тюрму за залізні штаби (Мирний, II, I954, 43).

They put him in prison, behind iron bars.

затерти: Малого Муху десь зовсім були затерли в гущі (Головко, II, I957, 220).

They completely confined small Mux somewhere in the thicket.

vii. The prefix "za-" often creates a secondary action with respect to the unprefixed form.

- action directed upwards:

закочувати: Бекер ... закочує рукав і показує кривавий знак на голій руці понад ліктем (Л. Укр. IV , I954, 227).

Becker rolls up his sleeve and shows the bloody mark on his bare arm beyond the elbow.

закасувати: - Ану, багачки, не голосуйте, а закасуйте спідниці та й біжіть на постерунок [прання] (Вільде, Сестри ..., I958, 302).

All right, you rich ladies. Don't squawk! Hike up your skirts and run to do the laundry!

задирати: Ворона літає, а дурень голову задирає (Укр., присл., I955, 256).

The crow flies and the idiot outstretches his head.

- action directed downwards or under something:

забиватися: - Цур мене! цур! - шептав Яків і забивався дужче у темний куток (Мирний, I, I954, 709).

"Get away! Begone!" whispered Jakob and buried himself deeper into the dark corner.

- verbs which already denote downward motion, once joined with the prefix, only strengthen this nuance:

завалюватися: Палац завалюється й горить (Н.-Лев., II, I956, 468).

The palace collapses and burns.

западатися: Барабашівцям запалась під ногами земля (Тулуб, Людолови, I, I957, 477).

The earth collapsed beneath the feet of the Baranbashivtsi.

CHAPTER V

Process of a given Action or Duration of State

A large group of verbs, when joined with the prefix "za-", is used to formulate the process of a given action or to indicate the time element or duration of a given state. A large number of nuances are encountered in this group. Together with the prefix, the suffixes "-i-, -a-, -y-" are found in verbs representing action and "-uva-, -juva-, and at times "-nu-" are found in verbs representing state. In this category, the aspectual representation is often obscured making it difficult to define the function of the prefix (and perhaps the suffix) as being purely grammatical.

i. One of the clearest representations of process or of duration is found in verbs derived from nouns or adjectives:

заспокоювати: Мати йшла за труною, кричала і плакала, а сусіди її заспокоювали (Сміл., Сашко, 1957, 47).

Mother walked behind the coffin, screaming and crying. The neighbours tried to console her.

заохочувати: З великим замалом узявся він до праці; ... всі перешкоди тільки заохочували його (Коцюб., I, 1955, 223).

With great enthusiasm he took to the job. All the obstacles only served to encourage him.

ii. Verbs in the perfective aspect denoting the commencement of a state may intensify the representation of duration:

забіліти: Вранці сніг війнув із поля. Й забіліло все навколо (Стельмах, Живі огні, I954, 7).

In the morning, the snow blew in from the field and everything whitened.

зазеленіти; зацвісти: Тільки зійшов з землі сніг, як зазеленіли трави й зацвіли проліски (Чорн., Визвол. земля, I959, 27).

No sooner did the snow leave the land, when the grass turned green an d the glades blossomed.

засиніти: Пролетіли чорні хмари, Небо засиніло... (Рудан., Тв., I956, 76).

As the black clouds flew past, the sky turned blue.

iii. The function of the prefix "za-" expressing a continuous process is particularly clear when it appears with verbs which, in this unprefixed form, represent a continuous action:

загравати: Ранній легкокрилий вітрець із гаю Наче з ним [туманом] шуткує, наче загравае (Манж., Тв., I955, 37).

From the grove, the gentle morning breeze appears to be joking with him (the mist),toying with him.

заспівати: [Одарка:] А яку я пісеньку склала про свою журбу!.. Нехай колись тобі заспіваю (Кроп., I, I958, 6I).

What a song I have composed about my grief!.. Someday I'll sing it through for you.

iv. The representation of the process of an action or the duration of state may lead to the representation of a definite state:

засмутити: Смерть Асмуса глибоко засмутила Святослава (Скл., ... Святослав, I959, I76).

The death of Asmus set Svjatoslav into a deep state of grief.

завинити: За що мене в пута скували? ... Кому я і чим завинив? Чи тим, що народ свій любив? (Фр., X, I954, 26).

Why did they shackle me? ... In what way am I guilty? Is it because I loved my people?

заснути: Не вертатись вже до тебе [дівчини] козаку -- Заснув в степу він, сердега, довіку... (Укр. літ. пісні, I958, 484).

The kozak will not return to you. The poor wretch fell into an eternal sleep in the steppe...

v. Perfective verbs with both the prefix "za-" and "-sia" (which in itself represents a continuous action), give a clear representation of commencement, followed by a definite state:

засоромитися: Видно було як вони засоромилися сина... (Мирний, III, I954, 65).

It was clear to see how the two of them became embarrassed by their son.

засмутитися: Ясна квіточка потьмарилася, райська земля засмутилася (Л. Укр., I, I95I, 272).

The bright flower darkened, the paradise - like land grieved.

зажуритися: Сидить батько кінець стола, На руки схилився; Не дивиться на світ [Б]ожий; Тяжко зажурився (Шевч., I, I963, 25).

Father is sitting at the head of the table, leaning on his hands. Without looking at God's world, he became deeply worried.

vi. The use of the prefix "za-" to represent process or state is clear in verbal derivations:

зажурені: З-за галузки смереки виглядають зажурені гори, напоєні сумом тіней од хмар (Коцюб., II, I955, 308).

From behind the branches of the fir peered the worried mountains, saturated by the sadness of the clouds' shadows.

зачудований: Гершко, не кажучи нічого, поцілував Вольфа в руку. - Добре? - мовив Вольф, зачудований ... такою ніжністю парубка (Фр., VIII, 1952, 356).

Hershko, without saying a word, kissed Wolf's hand. - "Good?" - said Wolf, fascinated by the young fellow's tenderness.

vii. In representing state, a perfective verb with the prefix "za-" may acquire a nuance of result:

захрипнути: Було оце тільки почне вечоріть,.. сяду на скелі над Россю та й співаю, аж поки не захрипну (Н.-Лев., I, 1956, 66).

Evening would just start to fall,.. I'd sit at the edge of the cliff above the Ross'ja and sing until I'd become hoarse.

запектися: Запеклась кривда у кожного в серці - торкнись до болячки - і запече (Коцюб., II, 1955, 41).

The offence (wrong-doing) was burned into everyone's heart - just touch the wound - and it will burn you.

The nuance of result develops into a large category of its own, and will be discussed in greater detail in chapter

CHAPTER VI

Result and Consequence and Secondary Action

Verbs, representing state or encompassment may with the prefix "za", represent the result or the consequence of the action. This usually emerges beyond the borders of aspectual pairs of the verbs and is dependant upon the reaction of the action to its subject or object, which reaction is based upon the nuance of the unprefixed form of the verb.

1. Result of an intransitive action: formulation of a definite state:

загинути: Ні, не треба, мій таточку, Не треба, Ярино! Подивіться: я загинув, Навіки загинув [став сліпим] (Шевч., I, I95I, 287).

No, it's not necessary, father, not necessary Jaryno! Look, I have perished - perished forever [became blind].

застигнути: На білому, як папір, обличчі застигли гнів та невимовний біль (Коцюб., I, I955, 73).

The anger and the inutterable pain hardened on the paper-white face.

забаритися: - Я сьогодні забарилася: Батько занедужав; Коло його все поралась... (Шевч., I, I95I, 94).

- I am late (lingered) today. Father became ill. I had to bother with him.

ii. The clear representation of result of the action, i.e. secondary nuances: Creation of pure aspectual pairs:

загоїти: Хіба я можу чародійським словом загоїти всі рани, спинити всю кров, згасити всі пожежі?.. (Фр., II, I950, 63).

Can I, with some magical word, heal all the wounds, stop the blood from flowing (bleeding), put out the fires?..

закрутити: Ватя ледве встигла поставити чайник на стіл і закрутити кран самовара (Н.-Лев., IV, I956, 64).

Vatia barely managed to put the kettle on the table and to tighten the faucet on the samovar.

загубити: Загубив жінку Данило, та й сам пропав ... чи самоліттю, чи так Господь його покарав (Вовчок, I, I955, I0I).

Danylo lost his wife and destroyed himself ... either willingly, or through God's punishment.

занапастити: - Занапастила мене мати, Зов'яне марне у палатах Краса і молодість моя (Шевч., II, I953, 220).

My mother hurt my feelings. In the palaces my youth and beauty will whither in vain.

занедбати: Ви занедбали мене в ті хвилі, коли я найбільше потребувала потіхи й піддержки (Фр., VIII, I952, 90).

You neglected me in the moment when I most needed cheering up and support.

загасити: Три дні й три ночі, не втихаючи палило; на четвертий день випав дощ і загасив пожежу (Мирний, IV, I955, 248).

For three days and three nights it burned unceasingly. On the fourth day, the rain came and put out the fire.

заборонити: То винні все закони ваші римські - заборонили чесні товариства (Л. Укр., II, I95I, 522).

Your Roman laws are to blame for everything - they have forbidden the formation of honourable organizations.

iii. With verbs which represent a continuous action, the nuance of result may be extended to represent a definite consequence of the action in the unprefixed form:

замучити: - Тільки тридцятеро козаків потрапило в полон, і турки замучили їх страшними муками (Тулуб, Людолови, I, I957, 62).

There were only thirty Kozaks who fell into captivity and the Turks, using frightening tortures, tortured them to death.

замордувати: Те, що було, усі знаємо: гетьмана Косинського в Бресті живого замурували єзуїти в Августинському кляшторі; у Варшаві Наливайка спалили у мідному бику; з Острянищі жили витягли; з Полуруса живого зібрали шкуру і тисячі ще других замордували лютими муками... (Стор., I, 1957, 358).

We all know what happened: in Brest, the Jesuits encased Kosyns'ki alive in bricks in the Augustine (kljashtar) monastery; in Warsaw, Nalyvajko was burned in a copper bull; Ostranyts had all his veins pulled out; Polurus, had his skin torn off and thousands other were murdered through fierce tortures.

задушити: Якби то далися орлинії крила, За синім би морем милого знайшла; Живого б любила, другу б задушила, А до неживого у яму б лягла (Шевч., I, 1963, 4).

If I but had the wings of an eagle, I'd find my dear one beyond the blue sea; If he were alive, I'd love him. I'd choke any other [woman] to death; If he were dead, I'd join him in his grave.

зарізати; заколоти: Чіпка, на поминки заколов свиню, зарізав три овечки (Мирний, I, 1949, 405).

For the funeral feast, Chipka butchered a pig and slaughtered three lambs.

iv. With the help of this prefix, the consequence resulting from the establishment of an action or, from the action taking place in a definite state, may acquire an especially clear meaning, obscuring any other accompanying nuances:

засудити: - Син у мене був ... у солодатах, а перед тією війною засудив цар його повісити (Ю. Янов., I, 1953, 13).

- A son of mine was ... in the army, and prior to that war, the Tsar sentenced him to hang.

завалити: - А в комині дивилась? - Та ні ще, - вищерився рудий гайдамака з квіткою на грудях. І затим замахнувся і вдарив у комин прикладом, - завалив комин (Головко, I, 1957, 359).

- Did you look around in the chimney? - No, not yet, - the red-haired hajdamaka, with the flower,

on his chest, gritted his teeth. He wound up and struck the chimney with the butt of his rifle, and toppled it.

заклясти: Коли народилася п'ята дочка, Аркадій не витримав і закляв у голос (Вільде, Сестри.., I959, 59).

When Arkadij's fifth daughter was born, he could not hold out (maintain his composure) and cursed out loud.

забезпечити: Не все співати нам про квітки, Та любуватися Дніпром ... Година - дбать про шлях освіти, Люд забезпечити добром (Граб., I, I959, I66).

We should not always only sing of flowers, and marvel at the Dniper ... The hour (time) has come to care about education; to ensure our people with wealth.

v. Related closely to the representation of consequence is the existence of a secondary action, which evolves from the section represented by the unprefixed verbal form.

1. Verbs which represent meanings such as setting something, affixing something, ascertaining something, are closely related to the nuance of consequence, however, there also exists a rather clear representation of cause:

затямити: - Смерть Тесленка ми вам ніколи не забудемо! - гримів гнівний голос, у натовпі. - Так і затямте собі! (Головко, II, I957, 6I6).

- We will never forgive you for the death of Teslenko - the angry voice thundered in the crowd, - And so understand that for yourselves.

запам'ятатися: Але дивно, з усіх, кого вона сьогодні бачила, чомусь найбільше запам'яталося їй лице старого пожежника (Жур., Вечір.., I958, 239).

It is strange, from all the people that she saw today, for some reason, the face of the old fireman stuck in her memory.

2. Quite widely realized in this group, are verbs which, with the help of the prefix "za", represent an action caused

by a definite peculiarity of the unprefixed form. The consequence is already closely intertwined with the meaning of the secondary action:

забачити: Ой, як стали то [козаки] на собі кров християнську забачити. То стали землю турецькую... Клясти - проклинати (Укр.. думи.., I955, I3).

The kozaks began to see Christian blood on their bodies; they began to curse the turkish land.

зачути: Як тільки зачую чиюсь ходу, зараз колотиться серце (Коцюб., II, I955, 26I).

As soon as I hear someone's step (someone approach) my heart starts to race.

3. Another relationship between consequence and secondary action is found when the verbs, with the prefix "za-" already represents a secondary action which is caused by an active process represented by the unprefixed form. This secondary action emerges as a consequence of the unprefixed form:

задумати: Задумала Орлиха свого Василя одружити (Вовчок, I, I955, 80).

(After much thought,) Orlyxa decided to marry-off her Vasyl'.

замовити: - Чоловік ногу врубав... - так кров цебенить! Уже ми й стару Хомиху кликали, щоб замовити кров (Гр., II, I963, 63).

- My husband cut his leg... - it's really flowing (bleeding). We already called old Xomyxa to convince the bleeding to stop.

заклястися: [Лісовик:] Дядько Лев заклявся на життя, що дуба він повік не дасть рубати (Л. Укр., III, I952, I95).

[Lisovyk:] Uncle Lev swore for life that he wouldn't let anyone cut down the oak.

закаятися: Дехто з гарячих поїхав та й закаявся: той - вола розчахнув, а той разом пару (Мирний, III, I954, 7).

Some of the angry ones drove off and swore never to do it again: one - quartered the ox, the other - a yoke.

4. Quite often, the secondary action emerges as a clear representation and only context may provide additional nuances:

заслужити: Добре запам'ятає Сергій батькові слова і заслужив загальну пошану на кораблі (Ткач., Жди.., I959, 30).

Serhij remembered well his father's words and earned the general respect of the ship (crew).

заслужувати: Простіть, ... що лист буде недовгий, не такий якого ви заслужуєте за Ваші, більш ніж милі, листи (Л. Укр., V, I956, I87).

Forgive me that the letter is not long, not the kind you have earned (deserve) for your more than kind letters.

заробляти: Він був добрий стельмах, робив панам і селянам вози, борони, плуги та рала і заробляв добрі гроші (Н.-Лев., II, I956, 268).

He was a good cart-wright. He made wagons, harrows and plows for the masters and villagers and earned good money.

At times, the meaning of the root may be quite removed from the meaning of the prefixed form:

задавати: Й задали ж роботи волосним оця несподівана бумага (Мирний, I, I949, I40).

This unexpected paper made more work for the administrators (executive).

завдавати: Розказали кобзарі нам, Про войни і чвари, Про тяжкеє лихоліття ... Про лютії кари, Що ляхи нам завдавали - Про все розказали (Шевч., II, I953, 30).

The minstrels told us of the wars, the quarrels, of hardtimes ... Of the fierce punishments the Poles administered us - they told us about everything.

Я ще не пробула й півмісяця в баронеси, а скільки прикрості завдала вона мені (Л. Укр., III, I952, 523).

I hadn't even spent half a month with the baroness, but what unpleasantness she put me through.

At times there may be complete obscuring of relationship between the root and the prefixed form:

<u>завидувати</u>: Не завидуй багатому: Багатий не знає, Ні приязні, ні любові - Він все те наймає (Шевч., I, 1951, 260).

Don't envy the rich: he knows not friendship nor love. He hires everything.

CHAPTER VII

Excessive, Assiduous and Highly Expressive Action or State

Closely related to the representation of a secondary action, is the use of this prefix to represent assiduousness or great expressiveness in the realization of an action or the high degree of realization of a definite state.

- Assiduousness appearing simultaneously with secondary action:

заїдати/заїсти: - Ой чи хутко ви там? - Тут комарі заїдають, - протягла немов заспаним голосом Зоня (Л. Укр., III, I952, 653).

"Will you be quick? The mosquitos are eating us up here." said Sonja in a sleepy-type voice.

заклювати: Заскубуть, заклюють вони мене, мамо, як лихі шуляки голубку. - То ти, дочко, не потурай свекрусі (Н.-Лев., II, I956, 327).

They'll peck and irritate me till I die mother, like evil hautes a dove. So you daughter, don't indulge your mother-in-law.

загодувати: - Не журись, Чіпко - каже, радіючи, Мотря... - Одберу місцину картоплі насаджу, на зиму буде... А к різдву загодуємо свиню... (Мирний, I, I949, I55).

"Don't worry Chinka," says Motrja, becoming happier. "I'll set aside a spot, plant some potatoes and there will be plenty for winter! Towards Christmas, we'll fatten up the pig....

- Similarly, the nuance of assiduousness may be applied to a meaning of consequence:

загризати: [Гострохвостий:] Нехай мене кожум'яцькі собаки загризуть! Щоб я до своєї хати не дійшов,.. коли я брешу (Н.-Лев., II, 1956, 492).

Hostrozvostyj: Let the fur tanners' dogs chew me up! Let me never make it home...if I'm lying.

зацілувати: Данилові трусила [Марина] руку кілька хвилин, а Тосю пообіцяла зацілувати до смерті (Смолич, Мир.., 1958, 44).

[Maryna] shook Danylo's hand for a few minutes and promised to kiss Tosja to death.

- Another meaning which may join the nuance of assiduousness is that of encompassment:

заливатися: Довідавшись в чім річ, вона спершу хватилась за віник, потім за рогача...далі залилася гіркими (Вас., III, 1960, 173).

She figured it out. First she grabbed the broom, then the oven-fork and then she was overcome by bitter tears.

- Compare the representation of the assiduous outset of an action stressed further in a figurative sense:

заллятися: Вітрець, що прорвався з відчинених дверей, здмухонув багаття - і середина хати заллялась жовтобілим вогнем... (Досв. Вибр., 1959, 167).

The wind, which burst in through the open doors, fanned the flames. The interior of the house became saturated with a yello-white fire.

- Further deviation from the primary meaning:

заливатися: Дівчата голосять по звичаю жінок, вигін заливається похоронним співом (Стеф., I, 1949, 202).

According to women's customs, the girls lament (wail), and the cattle road becomes saturated with funeral songs.

- The representation of assiduousness in the realization of an action or the high degree in realization of state may

emerge without any additional nuances:

запивати: Принесли читальники кілька пляшок пива й під тим будинком запивали справу (Март., Тв., I954, 293).

The readers brought several bottles of beer, and under that building, they washed down the matter (their deal).

затинати: На вигоні дівчата затинають веснянки, аж округи луна іде (Греб., V, I957, 320).

On the cattle route, the girls sing songs of spring so, that it echoes all around.

- The particle "-sʲa" is often used in conjunction with the prefix "za-" to represent excessiveness in realization of the action:

забалакатися: Та у неділю якось у полі ми зустрілись Та й забалакались (Шевч., II, I953, 62).

On Sunday, we, by chance, met in the field and were carried away talking.

Не любила Марва, що її чоловік часто так... забалакається з чоловіками, що про все забудеться (Григ., Вибр., I959, I65).

Marva was not too pleased by the fact that her husband would often get so carried away talking to the men that he would forget everything else.

залягатися: Дівчата скінчили пісню і знов залягалися сміхом (Л. Укр., III, I952, 657).

Having finished their song, the girls once more were overcome with laughter.

засапатися: Ну, та й гора ж у тому Києві - насилу звезли сердешні коні, аж засапались (Стор., I, I957, I08).

Boy, what a mountain there is in that Kiev. We barely managed to drive the poor horses to the top. They became exhausted.

запиватися: Батько запивався до нестями, марнував заробляне (Коб., III, I956, 5I9).

Father would drink himself into delirium. He would waste all that was earned.

задивитися: Ох, тії очі, темніші ночі, Хто в них задивиться, й сонце не хоче (Пісні та романси.., II, 1956, 190).

Oh those eyes! Those eyes darker than night! He who looks into them (is entranced by, them) forgets about the sun.

задуматися: Не задумуйсь, дочко, заздалегідь! Тобі саме гулять та співати, та танець виводить, а не думи думать (Н.-Лев., IV, 1956, 320).

Daughter, don't bury yourself in thought about the future! It is time now for you to go out, sing and dance; not to think deep thoughts.

залежатися: Залежався лист так неможливо довго через те, що я хотіла його відправити в купі з перекладом, а переклад затримався (Л. Укр., V, 1956, 278).

The letter has been lying around so impossibly long because I wanted to send it along with the translation, but the translation was delayed.

загулятися: Прости мені, серце Ганусю! А я загулялась та й забула, що завтра неділя (Н.-Лев., I, 1956, 100).

Forgive me my dear Hanucja! But I got so carried away with my good time that I forgot tomorrow was Sunday.

CHAPTER VIII

Other Functions of the Prefix "za-"

In any investigation of this type, it is necessary to have a chapter set aside for functions which cannot be readily categorized. This, of course, is hardly a complete list, but the following is an examination of a few such constructions.

i. There are constructions in which the meaning of the prefixed forms of the verb is so far removed from that of the unprefixed form, that it becomes impossible to describe the function of the prefix as being derived from the root.

застати: Надійшла Горпина в комору і застала Мотрю в сльозах. Вона сиділа серед долівки і плакала (Мирний, I, I954, 234).

Horpyna walked up to the closet and there she found Motrja in tears. She was sitting in the middle of the floor crying.

заставляти: Замість науки дяк заставляв Тараса носити воду, рубати дрова, топити піч (Мирний, V, I955, 309).

Instead of studying, the deacon forced Taras to carry water, to split wood and to stoke the fire (in the oven).

завидувати: - Всі завидують на нашу хату. Діждіти, кажу, своєї такої (Мирний, IV, I955, 207).

Everyone envies our house. All I say is wait 'til you get one like that for yourselves.

заважати: - А йдіть, діточки, гратися в другу хату, бо ви тут заважаєте... (Коцюб., I, I955, I73).

Children, go play elsewhere, for you are getting in the way here.

запобігати: - Дивні ті люди, бідує, горює, гине з голоду, а нічого не радить собі, не запобігає лихові... (Коцюб., I, I955, II0).

How strange those people are. They suffer, grief, starve, but they learn nothing. They do not turn away from misfortune.

ii. There are, of course, constructions where the prefix "za-" does not provide any additional nuances to the meaning of the unprefixed form. It only serves to strengthen the unprefixed form.

<u>запримітити</u>: Лиса мало хто й запримітив, і нікому діла (Фр., IV, I950, 9I).

Hardly anyone noticed the wolf nor did they have much to do with him.

<u>заприсягнути</u>: Сто тисяч голів шляхетських за голову Ганджі віддасте мені, ляхи! - заприсягнув [Богун] перед усім світом (Кач., II, I958, 443).

"You will pay with one hundred thousand noble heads for the head of Handzhi, you Poles!" vowed Bohun before the world.

CHAPTER IX

The Prefixed Forms of "іти - ходити" and "вести - водити."

The final chapter of this thesis is an investigation of two verbal pairs "іти - ходити" and "вести - водити."

"іти - ходити"

1. The verbal pair "іти - ходити" may in itself contain many nuances which are almost always dependant upon context. When joined with the prefix "za-", these nuances are significantly expanded; however, they still clearly maintain a relationship with the idea of motion, which exists in the root of the unprefixed form. Very seldomly is the relationship with motion lost or obscured.

(a) Motion directed to the interior or into some clearly bordered space:

> На порозі їх зустрів учитель. - Заходьте, заходьте, люди добрі, - привітно посміхаючись, навстіж розчинив двері (Стельмах, I, 1962, 199).
>
> The teacher met them on the porch. "Come in, enter good people," he said smiling welcomingly through the open doors.
>
> Сахно зайшла в квітники (Смолич., I, 1958, 77).
>
> Saxno came into the flowerbeds.

- In this last example we find that the prefix "za-" is synonymous in meaning with "v- (u-), uvi-."

(b) This nuance may be further extended to represent spontaneous contact with something within its borders;

- Добре, Остапе,...зайду за тобою, - сказав Самійло і потяг додому (Кв.-Осн., II, I956, 488).

"Very well Ostap, I'll drop in for you," Samijlo said and he moved off slowly homewards.

(c) Related to the preceeding are constructions wherein concentration is not so much upon motion but rather its realization within specific borders or directed into a certain bordered sphere:

Великі зміни зайшли в природі сеї гори за п'ять літ (Фр., V, I95I, II6).

Great changes in nature on this mountain have taken place in five years.

Пішов [Гриць], і довго звістки не було, Аж втікачі, з Дрогобича прибули, Розповіли, що в городі зайшло (Бажан, Роки, I957, 253).

He left, and for a long time there was no news. Then some escapees from Drohobych came by and told us what came to pass in the town.

(d) Using "ходити" as the root, the prefix "za-" may change the nuance from continuous motion to repetitive motion:

Йдучи селом, Палажка заходила в декотрі хати, щоб попрощатися...змолодицями (Н.-Лев., II, I956, 33I).

Walking through the village, Palazhka dropped into various houses to bid farewell to the young (married) women.

(e) In figurative usage, there emerges a representation of a definite process where the verb, together with a noun create a sort of phraseological expression:

- Нічого там не горить. То місяць...Що це тобі в голову зайшло? Спи! (Вас., II, I959, 358).

There's nothing burning there. That's the moon. What's this that has come into your head? Sleep!

Маланці заходило в голову, що сталося з Графійкою? Наврочив хто? Налякав? (Коцюб., II, I955, 26).

What's happened to Hrafijka? This entered Malanka's head. Did someone cast a spell on her? Did someone scare her?

(f) A further development in phraseological expressions results in a representation of state:

Коли тебе нараз вагання тінь огорне, Коли помислиш ти, що в безвихідь зайшов, - Над книгами його [М. Горького] ти нагилися знов (Рильський, II, I960, 30I).

When indecisions shadow covers you, When you think that you have reached the point of no return, you will once again bend (spend time) over his books.

(g) From the representation of motion which is expanded beyond the borders of an object, there emerges the representation of a motion which is expanded around the object, approaching it from a different angle.

Я стану з цього боку, А ти відтіль заходь. Напруж і руки, й око! Він, певне, там лежить у бур'яні... Іди! (Рильський, III, I96I, I87).

I'll stand over here and you come in from there. Strain your hands and eyes! He must be lying there in the weeds. Go!

Оцінюючи обстановку, доходили [Воронцов і Самієв] єдиного висновку: перевал доведеться брати саме там,...де ворог зовсім їх не сподівається. Там вони мусять перевалити цей кряж і зайти ворогові з тилу. (Гончар, III, I959, 96).

Evaluating the circumstances, they reached one conclusion - they will have to cross there, where the enemy least expects them. They will have to cross this ridge and strike the enemy from the rear.

(h) Depending upon context, the motion may be expanded to such an extent that it appears to be made distant (removed):

Та аж за царину зайшла (Шевч., II, I953, 22I).

She went all the way past the village gates.

Зайшли ми дуже далеко, аж до печер самих (Вовчок, I, I955, 230)

We went so far, all the way to the caves.

(i) The verb "заходити" may represent a multi-directional motion:

Вітер заходив з усіх боків, обдирав гнилу дрань з криші [даху], швиргав її (Барв., Опов., I902, 26)

The wind came in from all directions, ripped away the rotten tatters from the roof and hurled it.

(j) The representation of the outset of the motion is also encountered:

Коли брала [Горпина] кісся в руки і заходила косити, - її ручка була найширша, і ніхто за нею не міг угнатися (Ю. Янв., Мир, I956, I47)

When she took the scythe in her hand and started to scythe, her span (reach) was the widest and no-one could keep up with (equal) her.

А заходь, заходь орати першим, Яшний Василь (Тич., I, I957, I73)

Come, come plow first, Jashnyj Vasyl'.

(k) When used together with the particle "-ся", these verbs may represent great assiduousness or a high degree in establishment of another action:

Улясю, дочко моя гороша! Що в тебе болить, голубко... - Не доказала і залилась дрібними як горох сльозами... Діти й собі зайшлися плакати (Кос., Новели, I962, 24)

Uljasja, my dear daughter! What hurts my dear? She didn't say but broke into tears. The children also became carried away crying.

(l) A further development of the preceeding nuance leads to the representation of a definite state as a consequence of an excessive realization of some action:

Задовлений своїм дотепом, він зайшовся тим демонським реготом, який заглушав сміх тисячі нормальних людських горлянок (Дмит., Розлука, I957, 229)

Pleased with his witticism, he was beside himself with his demonic laughter which overcame the laughter of the others.

ii. "<u>водити - вести</u>"

The most prevalent use of this prefixed pair is in representing a motion directed within the borders of something or into something:

- Доленько ж моя, як же я задибою до хати?.. - бідкалась Явдоха. - Не журіться, тітко, - обізвався Гнат, - я вас заведу (Коцюб., I, I955, 47)

"Oh fate of mine, how will I make it home?" lamented Javdoxa.
"Don't worry auntie," said Hnat suddenly, "I'll lead you there."

Став він заводити цього коня у царські конюші, поламав усі двері... Насилу завів (Укр., казки, легенди.., I957, I90)

He started to lead the horse into the tsar's stables. He broke down the doors. He barely managed to lead him in.

(a) The nuance of expanding the action beyond the borders of something, removing it from its environment is closely related to the preceeding:

Вона до нас діток своїх завела - покинула, а сама знов-таки пішла туди до його [чоловіка] (Вовчок, I, I955, 248)

She lead her children to us, left them and again returned to him.

(b) From the special representation emerges the construction to express "to write in, to make a note" which is rèlated to the directional representation:

Що заведеш пером, того не ваволочеш волом (Номис, I864 No. 7383)

That which you enter by pen, you won't drag out by an ox.

(c) Representation of establishing something:

Братство львівське ставропігійське... швидко завело у себе також братську школу (Фр., XVI, I955, 4I7)

The L'viv Stavropihijs'ke brotherhood quickly established a brotherhood school too.

- Ні фабрик би я не заводив, ні от млина б не будував... (Мирний, I, I954, 700)

I wouldn't set up factories, nor would I build a mill.

(d) In using the particle "-s|a" the extent of establishment is stressed:

Дідич збудував костьол на українській землій, знайшов ксьондза, і... незабаром завелась маленька Польща в нашому селі (Н.-Лев., I, I956, I30)

The landowner built a (Polish) Roman Catholic Church and quickly a little Poland was established in our village.

(e) Representation of the outset of the action:

Дівки чорноокі заводять танок (Пісні та романси.., II, I956, 253)

The dark-eyed girls kick-off (start) the dance.

- Сократ був розумний чоловік, з бабою сварки не заводив, тільки вступався їй (Мак., Вибр., I956, 325)

Socrates was a wise man. He didn't pick a fight with an old woman. He only stood aside for her.

(f) The particle "-s|a" emphasizes the representation of the outset of the action:

Весільна компанія відійшла до панської кухні, де завівся шумний танець (Коб., II, 1956, 18)

The wedding party left for the master's kitchen where a noisy dance broke out.

CHAPTER X

Practical Application and Conclusion

As is demonstrated in chapters ii-ix with reference to a single prefix, verbal prefixation as a whole is extremely complicated. Teaching this subject requires, therefore, much consideration.

Due to the complexity of the subject matter, a cursory mention thereof, during a language course does not suffice.

In his report on Ukrainian textbooks used at Universities across Canada, Jaroslav Rosumnyj[11] demonstrates that most Universities in Canada have a 2 or 3 year language program. A subject as complex as verbal prefixation can obviously not be fully covered in a 2 to 3 year program, and even with a 4th year course (as exists at the University of Alberta), it is doubtful whether the whole system can be mastered.

Textbooks of Ukrainian offer even less information than the grammars previously mentioned[12] and they deal with the subject in one of the following ways: a) relegate the subject of verbal prefixation to a small subset of its functions, viz, the formation of the perfective aspect; b) mention prefixation and then insert prefixed verbs into the vocabulary with new meanings, failing to explain whence they came, or

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[11]Jaroslav Rozumnyj, A Report on Ukrainian Language Textbooks at the College and University Levels (Winnipeg: University of Manitoba, 1978), pp. 29-37.

[12]See chapter i, pp.

c) while dealing with aspect, mention that prefixation is capable of producing many meanings of a particular verb, but go no further.

The commonly used first year textbooks are Stechishin,[13] Zhluktenko[14] and Duravetz.[15] All three provide far too little (if any) information regarding verbal prefixation. Duravetz does not mention the subject at all. Zhluktenko et al., a recommended textbook at the University of Alberta mentions verbal prefixation in chapters xxxix and xl only as a method of forming morphologically-related aspectual pairs.[16] Stechishin, the official textbook in first and second year Ukrainian at the University, does not mention prefixation at all until the twentieth chapter, and only in reference to aspectual pairs. The second year texts examined are Stechishin, Hornjatkevyč and Struk.[17] Stechishin, having mentioned prefixation in the twentieth chapter leaves the subject until the thirty-fifth chapter, where once again he speaks of prefixation as a method of forming morphologically-

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[13] J.W. Stechishin, Ukrainian Grammar (Winnipeg: Trident Press Ltd., 1966).

[14] Yu.O. Zhluktenko et al., Ukrainian A Text-book for Beginners (Kiev: Vyšča škola, 1978).

[15] G. Duravetz, Ukrainian conversational and grammatical Level I (Toronto, Harmony Printing Ltd., 1977).

[16] Yu.O. Zhluktenko et al., Ukrainian, pp. 205-212.

[17] J.W. Stechishin, Ukrainian Grammar; A.J. Hornjatkevyč, Contemporary Ukrainian (Edmonton, University of Alberta, 1957); D.H. Struk, Ukrainian for Undergraduates (Oakville, Mosaic Press, 1978).

related aspectual pairs. It is not until the seventy-third chapter (the second last of the book) does he speak of prefixation as altering the meaning of the root verb. This mention is at best cursory.[18] Struk, in chapter xxi of this text very superficially discusses the prefixes po-, pro-, and za-.[19] Hornjatkevyč, in discussing aspect in chapter iv states in subsection 4.0408: "It must be kept in mind that these prefixes can not only make verbs perfective, but they can also modify the meaning of the unprefixed verb."[20] He then offers examples of verbs with the prefixes z-, za-, na-, po-, and pro- out of context.

These textbooks do very little in presenting the topic of verbal prefixation. It is, therefore, suggested that the following method be employed in teaching the subject. Although complete understanding and predictability of meaning by examination of the root and the prefix are unattainable, without context, however, a fairly accurate understanding of verbal prefixation can be attained by means of the following approach. Examples and meanings will refer to the prefix za- as described in chapters ii-ix, but are generally applicable to all other prefixes. The study of prefixation, as of all aspects of grammar, is involved in a number of stages. Therefore, the following recommendations will be divided into separate categories

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[18]J.W. Stechishin, Ukrainian Grammar, pp. 344-350.

[19]D.H. Struk, Ukrainian for Undergraduates, pp. 245-247.

[20]A.J. Hornjatkevyč, Contemporary Ukrainian, p. 77.

corresponding to the stages of study.

A. Stage One

It is recommended, that in the first year of study (Ukrainian 100 or equivalent) the only mention of prefixation should be with respect to its utilization in pure aspectual pairs.[21] Due to constraints in time and vocabulary, pure aspectual pairs should be discussed, with little or no detailed analysis of further meanings achieved through prefixation. Aspect is normally covered late in the first year course, and for this reason not much detail can be examined. The types of examples used should be: писати - написати (to write), читати - прочитати (to read), будувати - збудувати (to build).

Any other examples encountered which do not comply with the above, should be treated as idioms or exceptions: іти - to go; зайти - to drop in, to enter; прийти - to arrive, etc.

Of the textbooks examined, none have proved to be adequate, however the approach used by Stechishin[22] and Zhluktenko et al.[23] are satisfactory.

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[21]R.D. Schupbach, "A program for teaching Russian verb prefixation," Russian Language Journal, 23, No. 116, p. 21: "The program is best employed at the intermediate or advanced level." This program for teaching Russian verb prefixation is based on an analysis which has yet to be applied to Ukrainian, although at first glance it appears that it may very well apply.

[22]J.W. Stechishin, Ukrainian Grammar, pp. 75-76.

[23]Yu.O. Zhluktenko et al., Ukrainian, pp. 205-212.

B. Stage Two

The second stage in learning will undoubtedly involve the review of prepositions that would have been examined in the first stage and the introduction of other prepositions. It is widely accepted that prefixes are related in meaning with their corresponding prepositions, where such exist. In the book Slovotvir sučasnoji ukrajins'koji literaturnoji movy, it states that prepositions transmit spatial, time, objective, and distributive meanings and that these meanings are also retained in prefixes.[24]

Using this as a starting point, it is possible to go into a more detailed examination of verbal prefixation. It is recommended that when dealing with prepositions, every effort be taken not to simply give a meaning of a preposition and the case it demands in a given context, but to go further and analyze the preposition and place it into one or more of the above categories. For example, it is possible to dismiss the meaning of the preposition za- as motion directed behind something, with the help of the accusative case as in: за хату - (behind the house). If the foregoing is explained in terms of a spatial meaning, it will become evident to the the student that there exists a strong relationship between a construction such as за хату and зайти (to enter), забігти (to run into or beyond something - distant). At this stage

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[24] M.A. Žovtobrjux, Slovotvir, p. 253.

the student will note that aspectual explanations given during the first stage of study, while being partially true, do not give an accurate representation of prefixation. It will be necessary to start discussing what are generally referred to as "secondary imperfectives" (робити - to make or to do; заробити/заробляти - to earn).

If the functions of the preposition "za" are examined, we find the following categories:[25]

1) Spatial:

> - Горе моє! Горе! - Та й пішов [козак], торбину взявши. За синє море! Шукать долі (Шевч., II, 1963, 127).
>
> Grief! My Grief! - And the Kozak went, having taken his bag, Beyond the blue sea, in search of his fate.

2) Time:

> Похилилась Заплакала [Ярина] знову... А за нею й старий батько (Шевч., I, 1951, 281).
>
> Jaryna bent over and started to cry...and after her, so did her old father.

3) Reason for some action or state:

> Подякував за хліб, за сіль. І за науку, добрим людям (Шевч., II, 1953, 50).
>
> He gave thanks for the bread, the salt and for the lesson to the good people.

4) Circumstances for method of action:

> Як одпочину, то напишу тобі за одним заходом аркуш або й два (Шевч., VI, 1957, 190).
>
> After I rest, with one swoop of the pen I'll write you a sheet or two.

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[25] H.M. Hnatjuk and T.K. Čertoryz'ka, Slovnyk ukrajins'koji movy, Vol. III (Kiev: Naukova Dumka, 1972), pp. 10-12.

5) Goal of an action:

А я піду за волю проти рабства, я виступлю за правду проти вас! (Л. Укр., II, I95I, 24I).

I'll go out after freedom from slavery, I'll stand up for truth against you.

6) Quantitative representation:

Козак за коліна гризнув у снігу (Л. Укр., I940, 70).

The Kozak got stuck up to his knees in snow.

7) Objective representation:

Микола післав [послав] двірника за лікарем (Хотк., I, I966, 6I).

Mykola sent the servant for the doctor.

In chapters ii through viii, we found the following semantic categories of the prefix za-:

1) Commencement of the action
2) External expansion of the action
3) Direction of the action
4) Process of a given action and duration of state
5) Result, consequence, and secondary action
6) Excessive, assiduous and highly expressive action or state
7) Other functions

By comparing the categories of the preposition with those of the prefix, it is evident that strong relationships exist (cf. p. 21). Using this method, it is possible to cover the following functions or meanings of the verbal prefix za-:

1) Spatial - external expansion and direction
2) Time - outset and aspectual usage

3) Reason - result and consequence

4) Circumstances - process

5) Goal - direction and expansion

In this manner most major categories of the prefix may be examined. Any exceptions encountered to the above categories should once again be treated as idioms. It is further recommended that the student be required to find examples from literature for each of the aforementioned categories, as well as to attempt to predict the meaning of new prefixed verbs given the component morphemes and the context.[26] Prefixes with no modern day corresponding prepositions should not be discussed or if discussed, should be treated as idioms.

C. Stage Three

It is assumed that once the student has entered this stage of language learning that he will have developed a certain "feel" or intuitive knowledge of the language. At first a review of the material (prefixation) discussed during the first two stages is advised. Once satisfactorily completed, it is possible to delve into areas not yet examined. The categories remaining are:

1) prefixes with no corresponding prepositions (pere-; roz-, etc.) - this will require an historical explanation[27]

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[26]R.D. Schupbach, "A program," p. 21.

[27]S.P. Bevzenko, Istoryčna morfolohija ukrajins'koji movy (Užhorod: Zakarpats'ke oblasne vydavnyctvo, 1960), pp. 365-368.

ii) categories of prefixes which in no way reflect a function of the corresponding preposition

It is recommended that at this stage the procedure of instruction be reversed, that is, that examples be provided and that the student be required to supply semantic categories on the basis of a) the meaning of the unprefixed verb, and b) the context in which the verb is used.

The remaining problems: a) verbs no longer found in an unprefixed form and, b) double prefixation should be left for a specialized fourth year stylistics course.

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